

BRYAN CHEERED FROM LINCOLN TO DES MOINES.

First Stage of His Eastward Journey One Continued Display of Enthusiasm.

Richard P. Bland Describes for the Journal Chicago's Preparations to Receive the Democratic Candidate.

He Declares That All Indications at Present Point to a Sweeping Victory in That City for the Cause of Free Silver.

By Richard P. Bland.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Preparations are being made to give Mr. Bryan a grand ovation upon his arrival here to-morrow evening. Committees have been appointed to take charge of the matter and they will make it a great success. These committees are composed of Democrats, free silver Republicans and Populists.

It will be using an extravagant phrase to say that Mr. Bryan will be royally received here. I am informed that when his train arrives at the Rock Island Depot at 7:30 p. m. to-morrow he will find a thousand men drawn up in line to escort him to the Clifton House. The final arrangements for the reception were completed to-night at a meeting of the Cook County Democratic Marching Club. A feature of that meeting was that every member of that club to-night joined in singing a new campaign song of spirit, and to-morrow evening they will sing it with the band on the line of march.

To be exact, at 4:15 to-morrow afternoon the Reception Committee will leave in a special train for Joliet. There they will be met by a party of Joliet citizens, headed by a band, and all will return to this city with the Bryan train. I must not forget to say that every member of the Marching Club will wear a silver button.

Other details, I am informed, are that the procession from the station to the hotel will be led by a platoon of police. Then will follow the Reception Committee, the First Regiment Band, the Cook County Democracy, the Cook County Central Committee, carriages containing the Bryan party, labor organizations, the Cook County Free Silver Club, the Bryan Club, miscellaneous clubs, ward clubs and any others wishing to take part in the parade; altogether a stirring and numerous company.

The silver forces are working in entire harmony and all indications point to a sweeping victory in Chicago for the silver cause. The silver sentiment is strong among the mechanics and artisans and the laboring people generally. There is also a strong sentiment for silver among manufacturers and tradesmen. There are many business men of large means and conducting large enterprises who admit the scarcity of money and the difficulty of making collections and making sales.

They see there is something wrong in our financial laws; they are almost persuaded to join the silver forces, and no doubt will do so after hearing the matter fully discussed. When talking to them on this subject they seem to have been somewhat impressed with the argument of the gold standard people that there would be a contraction of the currency and a panic if we undertook to restore free coinage of silver. To them we offer this reply:

"There will be no panic under free coinage. The gold standard advocates pretend to have convinced themselves and are now industriously endeavoring to convince everybody else that the free coinage of silver would produce a contraction of the currency and a consequent panic in this country. Nothing can be further from the truth in a common sense view of the matter. If it were definitely determined that at any time in the near future this Government would enter upon the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the effect would be to raise prices and produce prosperity at once.

"Money would come out of its hoarding places and be invested in property and productive enterprises. Even the gold standard advocates themselves, with Carlisle at the head, admit that the ultimate effect of the free coinage of silver would be to cheapen money, or, what is the same thing, enhance the prices of things generally. The free coinage advocates not only admit, but claim that the benefits to be derived from the free coinage of silver would be to increase the prices of property and commodities. So that both sides to this question agree upon this one point, that the free coinage of silver would cheapen money or would cause a raise in the prices of property and commodities, which is the same thing as cheap money.

"This being admitted, every one possessed of common sense knows that men who have money for investment now hoarded in bank vaults and other places would immediately undertake to avail themselves of the advantage of a rise in property by investing their money in property in order to realize a profit upon their investment. The effect of the free coinage of silver would, therefore, be to immediately cause an investment of money in property and commodities instead of, as now, in bonds and mortgages. There would be an immediate revival of business in this country. No man in his senses will dispute the fact that gold would be made cheaper by the free coinage of silver and the free use of silver as money; hence, gold would immediately come from its hiding places and be invested in property and commodities, for the



A CROWDED STREET

plain reason that property and commodities would rise in value and gold would fall in value.

"There would be no business sense in hoarding money because every one knows gold would fall in value under the bimetallic system of free coinage of silver. Gold is now hoarded because it is constantly rising in value as compared to all other things. The moment it is understood that gold will fall in value, as compared to all other things, or as to all property and commodities, the owners of gold will not seek to hoard it, but to invest it in things, the value of which will be on the increase. The contention that debtors would be immediately crushed under the effort of creditors to realize their loans in anticipation of the free coinage of silver has neither reason nor business common sense behind it.

"The fact that everybody would understand that the free coinage of silver would cause a rise in prices would put up the price of property of debtors at once, and would give an immediate market and ready sale for that property; so that when the creditor undertook to collect his debt, the debtor would find that he could make a sale of his property on better terms than now. He would find people ready to invest in his property either as purchasers or to loan money upon it on much better terms than now. That money would not be invested in bonds and mortgages to the same extent may be admitted, but we have been legislating long enough in the exclusive interest of bondholders against the industrial masses of the American people."

HIS JOURNEY AN OVATION.

The Trip a Series of Welcomes, Speeches and Popular Demonstrations of Favor.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 7.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here at 9:30 o'clock to-night, completing a day's journey so full of excitement and enthusiasm, so thronged with incidents of every conceivable description, and so remarkable in its every aspect that it would take a whole day to tell of it.

Now his day's journey is done at the moment these words are being written, Mr. Bryan, tired, warm and longing for bed, is being dragged through the streets of Des Moines, on his way to a meeting place, with musicians before him, Democratic clubs behind him, a jostling, shouting, eager crowd pressing against the carriage wheels, and all the rest of the town at the windows and on roofs to behold the spectacle. It began at Stuart, a town nearly fifty miles from here. Some two hundred and fifty of the most enthusiastic Democrats and silver peo-

KILLING HEAT; NO RELIEF.

Six Dead and an Unprecedented List of Prostrations.

Yesterday Was a Record Breaker and To-day Promises to Be Just as Hot.

Hospitals Filled with Heat Victims and Surgeons Kept Busy.

EAST SIDE POOR CROWD PIERS.

Neighboring Cities Report Many Deaths and Factories Are Closed—Simple Rules to Be Observed.

Weather Indications To-day.

Fair. Continued excessive heat

No. 128 Eighth avenue; died in front of No. 519 Robbina avenue.

LONAN, PATRICK, prostrated Wednesday afternoon; died at his home, No. 59 Vestry street.

MUEHAN, WILLIAM, of No. 40 Dominick street, overcame on Thursday; died at St. Vincent's Hospital.

WESTERN, WILLIAM, sixty-eight years old; found dead in his apartment, at No. 4 Priney street, from the effects of a sunstroke.

Over in New Jersey three deaths were reported in Harrison, Kearny and Arlington. Harvey Hedges, aged fifty-seven years, a veteran of the war, died in the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, at Kearny. In the afternoon, from heat and prostration. He was a member of Company K, Twelfth New York Volunteers.

Mary Wilkinson, aged seventy-eight years, was on a visit to Mrs. William Greenfield, of Central avenue, Harrison, when she was prostrated. She was removed to her home, where she died at midnight.

Matthias Reich, of No. 17 Paterson street, Arlington, an employee of Peter Hauck's Brewery, was stricken with apoplexy, brought on by the heat, and died at 10 o'clock, without having regained consciousness. He leaves a widow and five children.

O'BRIEN, THOMAS, twenty-six years old, clerk in J. O'Connor's grocery store, One Hun-

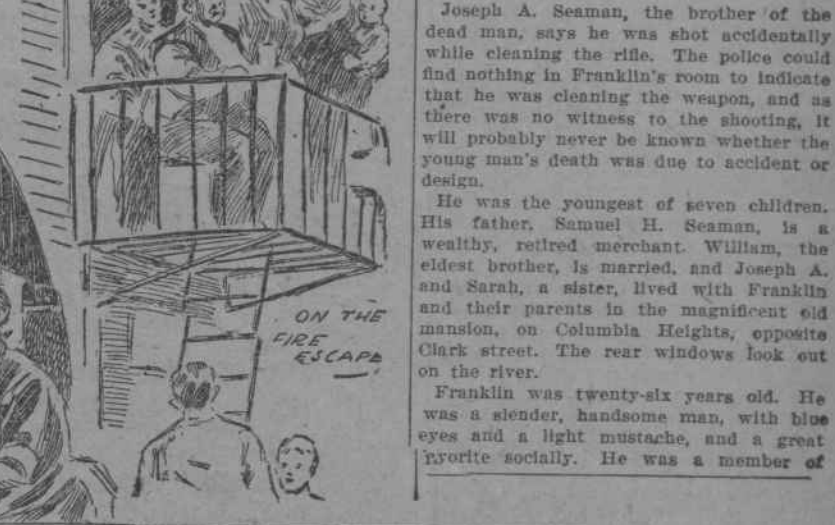
Youngest of Seven Children, Surrounded with Luxury, and a Social Favorite—No Cause for Suicide Known.

Franklin Seaman, a member of a family that stands in the front rank of Brooklyn society, shot himself with a Winchester magazine rifle in his house at No. 156 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, between 7 and 7.30 o'clock last evening. The forty-four calibre explosive bullet tore the entire top of the skull away.

Joseph A. Seaman, the brother of the dead man, says he was shot accidentally while cleaning the rifle. The police could find nothing in Franklin's room to indicate that he was cleaning the weapon, and as there was no witness to the shooting, it will probably never be known whether the young man's death was due to accident or design.

He was the youngest of seven children. His father, Samuel H. Seaman, is a wealthy, retired merchant. William, the eldest brother, is married, and Joseph A. and Sarah, a sister, lived with Franklin and their parents in the magnificent old mansion, on Columbia Heights, opposite Clark street. The rear windows look out on the river.

Franklin was twenty-six years old. He was a slender, handsome man, with blue eyes and a light mustache, and a great sportsman. He was a member of



ON THE FIRE ESCAPE



ASLEEP ON THE DOCKS

HOW EAST SIDE RESIDENTS STIFLE BY DAY AND NIGHT.

The suffering of the dwellers in tenements during the past two days has been intense. By day the houses are almost deserted, and those who can do so go to the piers to breathe the fresh air from the river. At night their stuffy little rooms are intolerable, and men, women and children sleep on roofs, in back yards, and when possible on the piers. To one who passes through the district it seems that the whole great East Side is gasping for breath.

and humidity. Probable thunder storms.

Yesterday's Heat Record.

8 a. m.	74	6 p. m.	82
9 a. m.	75	7 p. m.	79
10 a. m.	80	8 p. m.	74
11 a. m.	80	9 p. m.	74
12 m.	80	10 p. m.	74
1 p. m.	80	11 p. m.	74
2 p. m.	80	12 p. m.	74
Average temperature.	80		

It was the hottest August 7 New York had ever experienced. Six deaths and forty-one prostrations from the heat were officially reported within the city limits. The suffering among the poorer classes of the great East Side was intense, and the hospital surgeons and attendants had all they could do to care for their regular inmates, let alone the number of transients who called for aid during the day. The heat of the past week had had a depressing effect on the patients confined in Bellevue, Hudson Street, Roosevelt, New York and other city hospitals. Invalids supposed to have been on the high road to recovery have experienced serious setbacks. In the tenement districts there was absolutely no relief, and the scenes witnessed were pitiable in the extreme. Men, women and children left their homes and sought what little comfort they could find in the parks and on the piers in the lower end of the city.

The day opened with humidity master of the situation. At 8 o'clock the thermometer registered 78 degrees and the humidity stood at 93. Mr. Dunn promised no relief, save in the shape of an occasional shower, which he said might purify the atmosphere for a time, but would leave it as hot and sultry as ever. Downtown citizens received a short respite about 4 o'clock, when a sudden downpour of rain made good the Forecaster's prophecy. But uptown there was only a passing shower. Physicians everywhere had their hands full, and the number of calls upon them resultant from heat alone was probably unprecedented in the history of New York.

The dead reported up to a late hour last night were:

THE LIST OF DEAD.

BRYAN, THOMAS, aged thirty-six, clerk, of

and Fifth street and Third avenue, was overcome by the heat last night while walking in front of No. 519 Robbina avenue. Police Officer Smith, of the Morrisania Station, called an ambulance from the Fordham Hospital, but the man died before Dr. Klein arrived. The body was taken to the police station.

PAINEY, PATRICK, of No. 112 East One Hundred and Second street, a walking delegate of the Plasterers' Union, became unconscious in front of No. 8 Stanton street shortly before 10 o'clock last night and died before he received medical attendance. Death was due to heat.

Up in Central Park great excitement was occasioned about 4 o'clock in the afternoon by the prostration of the big tigress of the Zoo. She has always been in excellent health, and a docile animal. She moved about during the day in evident distress, and was finally seen by Keeper Winner to stagger and fall at full length on the floor of her cage. She went into spasms and became unconscious. A stream of water was turned upon the tigress and she slowly revived.

The keeper said that never in the history of the Zoo had the animals experienced such a frightful day. The only beasts that seemed happy were the hippopotami, which lolled about comfortably in their tank of water. The elephants withstood the heat well because Keeper Snyder occasionally gave them a shower bath.

READY FOR CITY EMPLOYERS.

The employees of the Department of Public Works were grateful to General Collis for a number of new rules ordered by him for the hot spell. He decided that men on the streets should only be compelled to work from 7 until 11 o'clock a. m. and then be given a rest until 3 p. m., at which hour they should return to their duties and remain until 7 in the evening.

"The extreme heat," said General Collis, "makes the modification of hours a necessity. If a man prefers it, we will permit him to work half a day, taking either the morning or the evening turn. This is nothing more than a matter of humanity in such weather as we are now experiencing." During the day the Department of Public Works lost six horses as a result of the heat and this fact resulted in General Collis issuing an order applying to the beasts as well as to the men. Hereafter horses will have a rest of two hours a day until there is a material change in the temperature for the better.

Commissioner Gibson, of the Street Cleaning Department, reported that two

the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, of the Crockett Athletic Club and of Brooklyn's crack regiment, the Twenty-third.

AN ARDENT SPORTSMAN.

There was no more ardent sportsman in Brooklyn than Franklin Seaman. His big square room on the top floor of his father's house shows this. The walls are hung with trophies of the hunt, guns, sabres and other military accoutrements. He was fond of horses, too, and his animals were entered in nearly all the horse shows of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club.

The young man was in the shipping business with his brother Joseph until a year ago. They then retired and the younger man went to Florida, where he remained six months hunting and shooting. Three weeks ago he went to the Stat camp with his regiment. In the mean time his parents had gone travelling, leaving him and Joseph in charge of the house. With them was the cook, Susan McMillen.

Franklin left the house about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but returned for lunch at noon. He went away again and did not re-enter the house until 7 o'clock, when he went at once to his room. A few minutes later Joseph entered the house.

At 7:30 o'clock the tinkling of the supper bell warned him that the evening meal was ready. He waited a few minutes for his brother, and then sent the girl up after him. She almost fell down the stairs a few seconds later, and burst into the room, her face white with terror.

"Master Franklin is too late. I nearly stepped on him," she exclaimed as she sunk into a chair. Joseph, running up the stairs, saw what had frightened the servant, and sent for Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, of No. 345 Clinton street, the family physician. Dr. Dickinson saw at once that he could be of no service, and through the police of the Adams Street Station he notified Coroner Coombs.

Captain O'Reilly and Detective McCormack, when they heard of the tragedy, hurried down to the house to make an inven-

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